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Magary's
Giles and Smith's.
N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

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N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

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C A L I F O R N I A N W H E A T.
N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

C H I L I A N F L O U R
N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

JAMES PEMELL has for SALE, silk-dressed Flour, FLOUR, of the superior wheat of Good Seconds Maize, Flour, Bran, &c. Flour Mills, Paramatta-street Sydney.

MAIZE FLOUR, clean, sweet, and fresh ground PEMELL'S Mills, Paramatta-street, Sydney.

FINE FLOUR, 10s: seconds, 14s. PEMELL'S Mills, Paramatta-street, Sydney.

SEEDS.—HILTON BROWNE and CO'S Wholesale and Retail Seed Stores, 239, Pitt-st. (down gateway).

SEEDS.—Lucerne (straw colour), *Pradria*, Rye, &c.

FLOWER SEEDS.—12 choice varieties, suitable for present sowing, post free, 4s to 6s per dozen.

OATS! OATS! Seed and Field.—Just arriving, prime samples of white California. LAW and TINSLEY Haymarket.

WHEAT, Golden Drop and Red Lammas, 10s bushel; LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

TABACCO.—The undersigned are in receipt of regular shipments of the well-known Ragland Twist.

WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., Custom House buildings.

BILLET WOOD, on SALE by the truck.

GRAHAM, auctioneer, Sydney Railway Station.

FOR SALE, Billiard-Bagatelle Table, about 10 x 3.
ETHERINGTON, 32, New Pitt-street, or BANGS,
ALBANY.

TO PRINTERS—A Columbian super-royal PRESS
for SALE. Apply at the HERALD OFFICE.

AERICAN SALT ROasting Irons and Patent Fuel, ja-
luded. F. B. ROBINSON, 486, George-street.

AERICAN Douglass Pumps, all sizes, and piping.
F. B. ROBINSON, American Store Store.

ORANGES—400 or 500 dozens for SALE. App
Hornbush Bldg.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, 30 tons WATER-CASKS
Apply to H. B. N. CO.

LIBSON, sweet and dry pure Jamaica Rum. HAZE
LAND and CO., Phoenix Wharf.

QUARTER-CASKS Finest Scotch WHISKY

B SALE. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.
B S' Extract of Flowers (HONEY), a remedy for
 INFLUENZA. J. SIMMONDS, 104, Sussex-street.
H ONEY, HONEY, HONEY, in time and cases, for
 3d per lb. J. SIMMONDS, 104, Sussex-street.
W OOLPACKS, 104 lbs. bales, 80 each
 MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
E LEME RAISINS, in tin cases, and Currants, both
 unusually fine. E. CHAPMAN and CO., 68, Pitt-
 street.
K ANGAROO BRAND TOWN MARIE BEES
 cured by MORGAN'S PATENT PROCESS,
 Ipswich, Queensland.

Meat, prime mices, India mose, india beef, eastern India
beef, on SALE. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

BARRET'S ANCHOR TOBACCO.—The undersigned
have been appointed sole agents in the Australian
colonies for the entire manufacture of the above celebrated
brand of twist, are in receipt of regular shipments direct
from New York, which they offer for sale in lots to suit
purchasers. Apply to G. S. SMITH, SELLAR, and CO., Queen
street, Melbourne.

EX JON BELLAMY.—Quarter Sardines, Cheddar
Cheese, and N. V. Cheese, Turkey's Ham, Soda Crystals,
Whiting, Blazing, Preserved Potatoes, &c. CHAPMAN
and CO., 66, Pitt-street.

NOW LANDED, *Sprms, Hams, Cheese, Pickles, Salt*
Vinegar, Bottled Fruits, Castor Oil, Saled Oil
Dried Herbs, Salmon, Sardines, Cakes, Blackies, Macaroni
Vermicelli, Jams, Herrings (in tins), Currants, Blomgren
Jugs, Cresswell's colored Red H. T. Jams, Flour (all kinds)
Wheat, Corn Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Peas, Apples, Prunes
Twine, Paper Bags, Arrowroot, Cocoa, Chocolate, Shad
Marshall's W. L. Rum. EDWARD CHAPMAN and Co.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The undersigned having just received a large supply of *Girders* of all sizes and *Angle Iron*, in long lengths, are now prepared to manufacture *Girders* and *Wrought Iron BEAMS* of all sizes. **RUSSELL and CO.**

603 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BURNED HAIR—Best, second, and third quality
hair—cutting all breeds, 16 to 32-inch wet, spring
black lichen, fine locks, and brass locked castles.
BENSON'S Horse-hair Manufactory, 275, Castlereagh
street, N.B.—Horse-hair and ox-tail bought in any
quantity.

BONEDUST for SALE, at the following rates :—
No. 1, 25 per ton Without bag.
No. 2, 25 ditto
Payment in Cash and Saw Mills—offices, 32, Hunt's-street
15th March.

SHIP HEARTHS, Blocks, Ensigns, and Paints
BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

80,000 perat. Broomfield and Whitaker, Albion Vt.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, or clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar or Sings. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

ALBION WHARF TIMBER YARD.—Hardwood of all sizes. All sorts of pine boards, doors, sashes, Robert Towns and baskets of stone, Robert Towns and forest oak shingles, and building materials generally supplied at lowest rates, by **FREDERICK MILLS** (late Broomfield and Whitaker).

A PATENT MANGLE for SALE. Apply P. Chan

berling, 69, Clarence-street.

CHOALS, A. A. Co's, 16s per ton on the wharf; 20 delivered, cash. H. MOON, Duguid's Wharf.

FOR SALE, 1st BEY HORSE, suitable for saddle or harness. Price £8 10s. J. BLACKSTONE, Newtown.

HORSE FOR SALE.—One of the handsomest and most perfect lady's horses in Sydney; quiet for town use; 6 years old, and warranted sound. For particulars apply to Mr. BAXTON, George-street.

HORSE, AMERICAN BUGGY, and Harness, £120 the lot, in good order. 282, Pitt-street.

LIGHT AMERICAN BAY WAGGONS, either for one

HOT BLOOD, cheap; excellent Fagell cart, \$220.
HOT CHOCOLATE, PIT-—Storma, buggy, and harness
 #20. GIBSON'S Reprocity School of Arts, Pitt-street.

LIght SPRING Cart and Harness, \$100 the lot.
 GIBSON, 283, Pitt-street.

HOUSES.—HERBERT GIBSON has ten sound and
 fire and harness Horses, cheap. Reprocity, Pitt-

RANDOME Pair of Buggy HORSES, \$300, subject
 any trial. GIBSON'S Reprocity, 283, Pitt-street.

HORSES and Vehicles sent on hire. GIBSON'S
 Reprocity, opposite School of Arts, 283, Pitt-street.

BUGGIES.—Several new and second-hand Buggies

FOR SALE, a young powerful COB. 15 hands, perfect, quiet and sound. ROBERT KING, Citrouan Quay
£100. Apply 229, Macquarie-street.

FOR SALE, Clarence Coach; also Piano, Broaghams &c., GILLY, Coach Factors, Elizabeth-street

TB SOLD, Newfoundland DOG, 2 years old.
Attorney, Royal Oak Hotel, George and Redfern st.

FOR SALE, THE LEASE AND GOODWILL of an established Furniture and Bedding Business; principal only. N.B.—A group of 10 shares at £100 each, or by instalments for my dearth £200 p. week.

RARE CHANCE—For Sale, in Sydney, a **WINE MERCHANT'S BUSINESS**, including stock trade, and situated in a central position. Rent cheap, stock small. Address, in first instance, **S. K. Z., Post Office.**

INVESTMENT.—A piece of freehold **LAND**, fronting Price and Cumberland streets, with houses producing a good income, for **SALE**. Part of purchase can remain on mortgage. **F. H. HOLDSBERRY**, Brangwerry's Hotel, George-st.

HOUSE SALE, by Private Contract.—That complete Family Residence and Estate, known as **50 PIMPLEY-BERG**, situated about three miles from Liverpool. **Apply to Mr. J. W. H. BENTLEY, 10, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, W.** and **GEORGE H. CHAPMAN, 10, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, W.**

BLACK, New Pitt-street.

THE RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

The attendance, as might be expected, is not so regular as could be wished. This irregularity prevents that progress which ought to be made in simple arithmetic, and in the study of the English language, by oral tuition, and the greatest pains are taken to make the children feel that religion, honesty, and truthfulness are necessary to ensure success and happiness.

Another striking feature of the system upon which the Ragged Schools are conducted is, that it aims to redeem and raise these young "waifs" by removing them individually from the scenes and sources of their degradation, and placing them in the pure moral atmosphere out of Sydney. All possible means are used to find judicious employers, and then when a length of time has been attained a sufficient school of time, satisfy his teacher, and the management of the institution, that he is fit to be sent to country service. The results of this mode of proceeding have been most successful. Not one scholar has been returned for dishonesty, nor with any other bad character, and the children have been kept the school, unless in order to go to another

that they always so themselves is evidenced by the fact that the House is thin on shell, while every week there are many applicants for admission for whom space cannot be found. The annual meeting of the Horticultural Society of Victoria was held on Wednesday at the Mechanic's Institute, Dr. F. Munster, vice-president, presided, and Mr. J. C. Cole, secretary, read a letter from Mr. Greaves, forwarding a cutting of a mulberry tree, imported by him from Singapore in 1847, and offering the same as a gift to the society. Mr. Greaves had been in the habit of growing the tree in India, and had been successful in his plantations, as being the best for raising the silkworm. He thus partook more of the character of a shrew, not a miser, than of a miser, and he was not at all surprised that his leaves can be easily gathered by children. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Furchan, to accept the same with thanks. The report of the committee on the gift of 1500 ornamental plants which had been received from the Botanical Gardens for the new grounds, for which the thanks of the society were due to the donors, was read, and the committee were authorized to send a sample of his everbearing apple, in first-rate order, and stated that the tree had now borne for four years, and was now in the full of its fruit.

Mr. J. C. Cole, of Richmond, presided.

LOST ON THE AUSTRALIAN ALPS.—EIGHT DAYS IN THE SNOW WITHOUT FOOD OR FIRE.

(From the Queensland Age, June 7.)

To the many instances on record of persons lost in the wilds of Australia, and rescued by a singular providence from a death too horrible to contemplate, it falls to our lot this week to add a case truly marvellous, not only from its fortunate issue, but from the variety of thrilling incident experienced by the subject of our story.

Unknown to him, who ate the spell and slept.
Nor staid he hand thereafter; but, when noon
Burn'd down on misty hills of stunted fir,
This man shook slumber from his eyes, and sped
Against hoar beaches and the kindled cliffs
Of falling waters: there he waded through,
Beholding past the forests of the West
A break of light, and homes of many men,
And shining corn, and flowers, and fruits of flowers;
Yea, seeing these, the facile-footed child
Grasped by the knot the huge Aëon lance,
And fell upon the farmers: wherefore they
Left hoe and plough, and crouched in heights remote

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becomes luxurious when it is transplanted to Belgravia or Mayfair. If luxury and intellectual cultivation and artistic finish are all simple, it ought to be easy for rich and clever men and women to be good. One thing, however, is in such a case tolerably clear—that simple pleasures are not necessarily cheap. Daisies and buttercups can be had without much difficulty anywhere, but roses and geraniums are prettier than daisies, and cannot be obtained in London except at a fair market price. And philosophy and art, or even the study of nature, furnish us

few remarkable winters and summers (selected from longer lists) may not be uninteresting to the general reader. In the year 401 A.D. the Black Sea was entirely frozen over, and in 462 the Danube; and so thoroughly that Theodorus marched over with an army. Again, in 763 not only the Black Sea but the Strait of the Dardanelles also. The snow in some places rose fifty feet, and the ice was so heaped up in the straits as to push down the walls; yet the summer was so hot that the springs dried up. In 870 the heat was so intense that near Worms, the reapers dropped dead in the fields; and in 874 the winter was so long and severe

and especially that all the theatres were shut in Russia
so severely that any rain fell for nine months without
the thermometer rising above the zero point, which was
equal to 98 degrees of Fahrenheit. In some places the
cherry trees blossomed two or three times. The
winter of 1746 was so severe that the snow lay eight
feet deep in January, and it continued to fall until
the first of May. The lakes in England froze, and many
were killed by the frost. The year 1747 was very dry,
and the summer was so hot that the grass dropped from
the ground. While 1754 was both hot and cold. Next
year, 1755, was so severe that in England the strongest
wind exposed the air in a glass, was covered, in an
instant, with ice, and the water in the streets was an inch
deep. The winter of 1776 was so severe that the
Danube bore ice five feet thick below Vienna. Wind
blew down the cellars of France and Holland. Whole
people were frost-bitten, and many numbers of birds
died. The summer of 1811 was very warm, and
the winter of 1812 remarkably so.
The year 1812 was remarkable for its vintage, the other
being disastrous campaigns of Napoleon in Russia.

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and fingers were severely frost-bitten. At the end of this time, desiring to come down the country for medical aid, he set out for the next station—strangers to rights, again without food or clothing, and with no money. He was obliged to stop at the station, and for three more days and nights passed through a severe experience. Relief came to him some time this time, as on the 11th inst. he was met by a party of men from the station of Cottesloe river, occupied by Mr. Archibald McKeanish, his additional supplies and privations being told to more advantage on coming to the station, where he was met by Mr. H. W. Searles. He was unable to walk or make much use of his hands, from the effects of frost-bite. Mr. McKeanish kindly entertained Goovind and his family for some time, and then allowed him to go to the station of Heceto, J.P. Mr. Heceto sent him to Cuppacumbalong, the station of Mr. H. F. De Salis, M.P. for this district; and he was again met by Mr. De Salis, who sent him to the hospital in Quensborough, where he was received on Sunday last, and where it is hoped the skillful attention of the medical staff will soon effect a cure. It is a sad story, and a warning to all, and strength. And thus unfortunately has ended as remarkable a case of being "lost in the bush" as has ever been recorded; for a more inhospitable region, which to wander lost is not to be found in Australia.

At the same time, a volunteer from the crowd clapped his palms for the man who was the first to break out against the fence. "I don't believe there's a man here who hasn't been here before," he said. "This man nor stirred nor slept, but came to wait with fastened mouth. For who man can't sleep!"

HERBY KENDALL.

* Rustics. The same term is applied to the Greek peasants in Horace's "Ovid."

DISCREET INSTRUCTION.—Lord Riche, in a letter which recently appeared in the *Times*, gives his opinion as follows on the requisite instruction to be imparted to a Volunteer corpsman in the morning:

"1. To rise at the first sound of the bugle—say, eight—5. To parade, drill, which he can learn from his regimental sergeant, who teaches him the manual and evolutions exercises; 2. that he should be shown and learn how to march and front; 3. that he should be taught to be saluted; 4. 3, not to walk or kick his cue when he falls the trigger; 5, not to pull the trigger with a jerk, but with a slow, steady pull; 6, not to pull the trigger with the right leg perpendicularly—that is, inclining neither to the right nor to the left. Attention to these five simple rules, and in a power of 100,000 men, the only man who is not a possessor of wind on the flight of a ball, are all that is required to make a man a good practical shot."

In spite of all this unanswerable reasoning, poets and novelists, and even the most serious students doubtless to maintain that the pleasures of fashionable dissipation, as well as those of a busy social or political life, are not simple, and ought to be deemed, from an ethical point of view, inferior to those of the life of the country. The pleasures of a garden, even if it were the garden of Eden, requires a mental and moral training which can only be the result of culture; but they assert, nevertheless, that the pleasures of a garden are simpler than the pleasures of a London drive are not. The common appearance of mankind seldom draws distinctions where no distinctions really exist; and in deference to the vulgar opinion, the great writers of the world have more on the trail of simplicity in the hope of discovering some measure and definition of the term which may hold water. The only way to be properly directed against fashionable life, we may be sure that the accusation signifies something, and the only question is what it possibly can mean. And social pleas-

and especially that all the theatres were shut in Russia and scarcely any rain fell for nine months. The thermometer stood at 98 degrees of Fahrenheit. In some places the fruit trees blossomed two or three times. The winter of 1746 was so severe that the snow lay eight or ten feet deep in Spain and Portugal; and all the lakes in England froze; and many trees were killed by the frost. The year 1747 was very dry and the summer was so hot that the rain dropped from the clouds while 1754 was both hot and cold. Next winter was not so severe that in England the strongest was exposed to the air in a glass, was covered, in the quarter of an hour, with ice eight or ten inches thick. The winter of 1776 was so severe that the Danube bore ice five feet thick below Vienna. Windy weather in the cellars of France and Holland. Birds were frost-bitten, and the numbers of vermin were increased. The summer of 1811 was very dry and hot, and the winter of 1812 remarkably so. He one was remarkable for its vintage, the other for the disastrous campaign of Napoleon in Russia.

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BANKRUPTCY FRAUDS.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

For several years past every Quaker's Speech has contained a suggestion that something should be done to put the law of bankruptcy in a satisfactory condition. Indeed bankruptcy reform has been nearly as much a standing dish as parliamentary reform, and it is only because practical reforms in general attract so little attention that it has not been investigated by public opinion with the importance which really belongs to it. The subject divides itself into a variety of branches, to one or two of which we propose to call the attention of our readers on present occasions; but for the present we select a single one, which is by no means so well known as it should be, but which sets in the broadest possible light the absolute necessity for a radical change in a system which, as it stands, affords direct inducements to frauds equally fatal to the morality of traders and to the security of property invested in trade.

Speaking generally, the history of the law of bankruptcy is somewhat as follows:—Originally the law of debtor and creditor was made entirely in the interests of the creditor, and was about as hard upon the debtor as it was possible for any system to be. The system of bankruptcy was introduced as a partial relief from the intolerable hardships of the general law, and by a variety of steps which we need not notice at the present occasion, though we may perhaps have a word to say upon them hereafter, the exception was enlarged till it completely superseded the rule, and altered the character of the law from one of outrageous severity to one of the most silly indulgence to debtors. Having begun by treating a debt as one of the worst of crimes, we seem to be ending by treating a contract as one of the most idle of forms. Amongst other indulgences afforded to debtors, the most singular was the establishment of what are called composition deeds, deeds of assignment, and deeds for winding up and inspection. Without embarrassing the matter with details of a technical kind, we may state the general object of these deeds in the language of an able pamphlet of Mr. Moffat's. "The design of the Act of 1861 is, that if a majority in number of a person's creditors, who hold three-fourths of his entire debts, assent to any proposal he may make, and embody it in a deed, all the other creditors must assent to the same terms, and they are absolutely barred from all other remedy against the person and property of the debtor." Mr. Moffat adds with great truth, though in general terms, "Monstrous frauds upon creditors can be, and no doubt are accomplished by the help of deeds of arrangement." We will dwell a little upon this, and attempt to illustrate shortly the nature of these frauds.

The principle of the frauds in question is simple enough. They are all effected by getting up fictitious debts, by which the real debts are wiped out. For instance, a man sets up as a wine merchant, in any town large enough to prevent people from knowing each other's affairs. He gets credit for a stock of wine and spirits on the strength of his premises and some sort of introduction. Some unlucky day a more or less authentic robbery or fire reduces him from the condition of a thriving tradesman to that of a beggar, or the same desirable object is effected merely by bad management or commercial misfortune. His creditors are called together, and Messrs. A. the wine merchants, and Messrs. B. the distillers, to each of whom he really owes some hundreds of pounds, are surprised to find that there is "a long cat" longer and less authentic than the list of Cowley's mistresses to whom that phrase was originally applied, who figure as his creditors for a variety of sums, making up three-fourths of what he calls his liabilities. The real creditor has in practice hardly any opportunity of testing the reality of these claims, and the result constantly is that he is obliged to accept of, or is, in the £1 on his just claims, in consideration of which his debtor can start again, and perform the same operation under the same or different names as often as he can get credit.

In order to get an idea of the extent to which such frauds are carried, the register of composition deeds ought to be examined. It cannot, of course, be expected that any private person or journal should undertake such an inquiry; but from some knowledge of the subject, we assert, though for obvious reasons we can only do so in general terms, that the following, amongst other results, would reward such investigations. It would appear, for one thing, that the same names occur again and again as creditors in a variety of composition deeds, and for various amounts. These names belong to mere men of straw, who make their livelihood by robbing creditors, just as begging-letter writers live upon accidents and fires. One such deed, which has been lately examined, may serve as a specimen. Non-assenting creditors: A. B. and Co., £600; C., £250; D., £27. A. B. and C. are the merchants from whom the bankrupt got his stock, and D. is a bona fide creditor for goods supplied for domestic use. Then come the assenting creditors, with the following significant notes appended to their names, which we have every reason to believe to be perfectly correct:—E. (twice bankrupt and once made a composition deed); F. (twice a bankrupt); H. (not known at the address, ran away without paying the rent); I. (unknown at his address); J. (a fictitious name); K. and L. (once bankrupts, once gave a bill of sale, and absconded without paying their rent); M. (once a bankrupt, once an assignment deed, and once a Scotch sequestration); N. (insolvent bankrupt, deed of assignment); O. (partner of a well-known firm of tricksters); P. (bankrupt). This pleasing society asserts that X. Y. Z. owes them a variety of sums of money, equal in all to three times the amount due to the bona fide creditors A. B. C. and D., and, feeling great sympathy for commercial misfortune, they are perfectly willing to let off X. Y. Z. on paying a composition of 6d. in the £1. The result is that A. B. and C., have the pleasure of receiving a cheque for £15 in full discharge of their debt of £600, whilst D., who is, suppose an honest butcher or baker, with a large family, gets just 13s. 6d. for his bill of £27. As for the other letters of the alphabet they are paid by the job, or perhaps in kind. When K. and L. want to refresh themselves by another bankruptcy, X. Y. Z. figures amongst their assenting creditors, and so the system works on the mutual accommodation principle.

There are nice distinctions which it is not necessary to enter upon between the character of the openings for fraud afforded by different kinds of deeds. Those who are accustomed to such subjects say that on the whole, deeds of inspection and assignment are the very best contrivances ever devised by the law for fraudulent debtors; for, as Mr. Moffat observes, "no preliminary proof of debt is required," as the law now stands. The creditors are called together, statements are made, and after a certain quantity of suspicion and dissent has been endured, friendly trustees are appointed, and

amounts of money are quietly wiped out of the list of liabilities. It is a great object in such cases to get hold of a fraudulent attorney well acquainted with the intricacies of the Bankruptcy Acts. By judicious contrivance, too technical to be here explained at length, such a man may keep all the proceedings under his own control, and in one form or another appropriate to himself the lion's share of whatever assets there may be. Such attorneys are to be found by those who know where to look for them, and it is astonishing to see how high they will hold their heads, and how difficult it is to fix them with anything which can be shown to be illegal, or even irregular or unprofessional, even when there is no moral doubt that a considerable part of their practice is nothing better than one continuous organised fraud.

If it be asked whether the law affords no remedy for such proceedings, the answer must unfortunately be practically none. Of course in such a case as that of the composition deed to which we have referred, the assenting creditors might have been indicted for a conspiracy; but the difficulty of conducting such a prosecution successfully, to say nothing of the expense and vexation of all legal proceedings, especially in the criminal courts, is so very great that the remedy is practically worthless. Besides this, we must recollect that such a prosecution, even if successful, would produce nothing but the punishment of certain rogues. It would put no money into the pockets of the persons defrauded, and, unhappily for us all, neither public spirit nor the instinct of vengeance is sufficiently powerful to induce people to undertake the unpleasant task of enforcing the law against a criminal unless he is to get something by it. Moreover, our law of evidence and criminal procedure, constructed as it was in times when crimes were comparatively simple and punishments outrageously severe, is altogether unfit to cope with the refinements of fraud which have been invented in our times. The evils of the bankruptcy laws as they stand can never be overcome until the whole subject is reviewed comprehensively and put upon a sound basis.

DIPLOMACY IN PRIVATE LIFE.

(From the Saturday Review.)

THE line between tact and artifice, between discretion and craftiness, is one that is not always easy to define. Everybody agrees that an artful nature is the meanest and most unmanly of all human dispositions, just as everybody allows that a person of tact is sure to get on in the world, and that he deserves the success which he has honestly earned. Those who are habitually sour and peevish, or who denounce as dishonest and insincere everything but blunt, naked truth, may perhaps maintain that tact and artfulness are one and the same thing, only in the former case with its ugliness concealed under a pleasant name. Just as in the political world there are certain persons who insist that diplomacy is only the art of spinning cobwebs, which may give employment to highly-paid spiders and catch the sillier sort of flies, but which a plain man immediately demolishes with a single flourish of a broom, so in ordinary social life it is the humour of a certain class to disparage anything like a roundabout way of approaching a desired position. They sneer at tact as a Manchester Radical sneers at notes and protocols and ultimatums and wranglings about precedence at Court. If you want a thing, ask for it. If you have anything to say, declare it. If you hold an opinion about anybody, be sure let him or her know it. Life conducted on these principles would not be exactly a bed of roses, and the man who attempted it would deserve the fate which befell the cavilling demigod who would have it that men, to be perfectly organised for society, ought to have windows in their breasts, through which all their neighbours might see their inmost designs. The reputation of being a keen satirist may be very cheaply earned by any novelist who chooses to supply his characters with those windows which Momus desired, while at the same time he takes the precaution of depriving them all of the power of seeing through the windows of their neighbours. He and the reader have a kind of divine gift for the time being, and enjoy comical chucklings together over the blunders and blindnesses of the amiable fools who do not perceive the evil schemes on which the people around them are intent. There are thus two views—one, that everybody ought ostentatiously to insist upon undergoing a constant inspection of all his intentions and motives; and the other, that it is very well for the general peace of mankind that no such inspection is possible, because all men and women are busily engaged in little diplomatic plots and manoeuvres for the success of which secrecy is quite essential. As usual, there is some truth in each of the conflicting notions. People very often take needless pains to cover up their plans and their motives, exactly as diplomats do; and it would be much better for them and for others, and would much simplify life, if they would work frankly and openly. And, on the other hand, it is evident enough that most of us at one time or another indulge in designs which it would be inconvenient or even fatal to disclose, and which, therefore, are judiciously covered with the cloak of diplomatic reserve, or, at all events, are only gradually unfolded with all due diplomatic formality. Nearly everybody feels, under certain circumstances, that the art of dexterously fencing with friends and enemies alike has its value. One does not at every juncture feel a call either to clasp a friend to one's bosom, or to run an enemy through the body and leave him dead on the ground. To be able to keep a neat guard against the affectionate but unseasonable importunities of the one, as well as against the ill-natured assaults of the other, is a gift which is frequently of the highest value even to the most guileless and least deceitful of men. The forms of social diplomacy, then, have their uses in every sort of intercourse, whether with friends, with enemies, or with that huge majority who can only be classed as neutrals. In other words, in every social relation it is good to observe a measure of reserve, and not too hastily to discard stately usages, because they may be called pompous, and a decent ceremoniousness, because it appears hollow and meaningless.

A cynic, or a boisterous lover of what he barbarously styles naturalism, may exclaim against the folly of a number of elderly gentlemen sitting round a table with the object of settling great questions, and each of them doing his best to conceal the true aim which is at his heart, under a cloud of courteous and long-winded forms. This says the one, is a fine illustration on a large scale, and with very conspicuous actors, of the irony of life. You are all going through the world saying one thing and meaning another, hiding hatreds under seemingly phrases, gilding a profound indifference with the graceful pretences of friendship, and each one steadily pursuing his particular selfish

aim on affected principles of justice and honour. After all, if we concede to our pleasant interlocutor that all mankind are thus knavish and hypocritical, an admirable case might still be made out for the recourse to forms and ceremonies which hide anything so repulsive and ugly as this state of feeling; but the position is scarcely worth disputing. It would be a cruelly to rob anybody who occupies it of the heartfelt solace which it must give him in all his dealings with his kind. He at least knows that he is never taken in by the demonstrations of kindness and goodwill and self-denial pretentiously made by his rascally neighbours. The idea that form is only another way of writing fraud, and that everybody who is not blunt and rude is insincere, is so truly gratifying that no one who has suffered himself to be lapped in such a delusion would think of one for awaking him. But people who do not altogether yield to this nonsense about the irony of life very often have a modified notion that it is not quite right to practise those little *manœuvres* which consist in keeping back this, and bringing into a rather stronger light that, and putting a touch of artificial colour into the other. They are prone to conceive that decoration and contrivance turn life into something too like a stage play. Existence, they say, too serious a matter for people to put rouge on their cheeks, and wear theatrical periwigs, and discourse in aculepidian talk. This, however, is to overlook the true difference between a play-actor and a diplomatist. The latter does not pretend to be somebody else than the person he really is. He only keeps back part of his mind or intention. Civilised nations find many advantages in covering up the greater part of the human frame, but they are not on that account less usual to assume that clothing is a device resorted to in order to conceal physical deformities. Surely it is unjust to suspect every man who does not wear his heart upon his sleeve of being a crafty villain.

The marks of a good diplomatist have been held to include an agreeable address, an art of winning confidence, the knack of catching the tone of any given society. In the transactions of private life all these qualities seem to be summed up in the word "tact." It has been observed by a great historian that diplomatists, as a class, have not been distinguished for "generous enthusiasm or austere rectitude." And among social diplomatists equally, perhaps, one might observe the same absence of these distinctions. But then not only among professional diplomatists, but among the whole run of mankind, the virtues of general enthusiasm and austere rectitude are exceptional, and not universal characteristics. Are haberdashers, or lawyers, or persons, or tailors, conspicuous, as classes, for their generous enthusiasm and austere rectitude? This is only an illustration of a very common tendency to snub the minor virtues simply because they are not the greatest, or do not drag the greatest in their train. A vulgar mind refuses to believe that these skillful diplomatists, the men of tact and popularity, who play their cards well, are sincere, and is glad to think they are devoid of the sublimer sort of good qualities, on exactly the same principle as that which makes him incredulous that a man of vivacious manner and keen interests in a multitude of things can be a good scholar or a person of erudition. If a man is only a morose and scowling pedant, people of this stamp are willing to believe anything you like to tell them of his profound attainments. It is a great comfort to be thus able to fall heavily upon a little virtue by talking of a very big one.

The possession of pleasant diplomatic manners and the knack of being all things to all men, of course within honest bounds, can be made to appear very small affairs indeed if you begin to measure the possessor by the standard of Joan of Arc or Socrates; and, in doing this very thing, you have raised yourself to a great height in the diplomatic art, but on its meanest and ugliest side. The truth is, the grander virtues are only available on grand occasions. One cannot be generously enthusiastic every day of one's life. Neither does every imaginable position or every possible topic give room for an exhibition of austere rectitude. But there is no more to be said of a man's conduct which is not affected by his view of the use and lawfulness of social diplomacy, which, after all, is only another name for the discreet and successful management of his everyday relations with the world. "If," to borrow the language of Sir Thomas More, "when one of Plautus's comedies is on the stage, and a company of servants are acting their parts, you should come out in the garb of a philosopher, and repeat out of 'Oetavia' a discourse of Seneca's to Nero, had it not been better for you to have said nothing than, by mixing things of such different nature, to have made such an impertinent tragedy-comedy?" Put in this way, there is much doubt as to the answer which the most blind and unintelligent of men would return. It certainly would be better to have said nothing. But those who are all against diplomatic fencing, and diplomatic address and tact, would of course object very strenuously to all comparison of life with a comedy. We ought to be clad in the garb of philosophers, and to repeat only philosophic discourses. The only reply to this, that we are not all strung up to the high philosophic pitch. Horace Walpole said that life, though a tragedy to those who feel, is a comedy to those who think. This is true at least of the ordinary superficial intercourse of men. It is preposterous to growl and grumble because they seem to be playing at cross purposes with one another, and getting themselves into all sorts of fixes and scrapes, and making a way out of them by clever tricks and crafty devices which do not quite square with the very sublimest first principles. We may wish very sincerely that people would desist from getting into fixes in their relations with others. It would be ever so much better for them, ever so much better for the world too, if they followed steady philosophic precepts. Only, as they do not, we must take them and the world as we find them.

Women are universally admitted to be the adroitest masters of the diplomatic art. They play the part in the comedy of modern life which was allotted in the drama of less civilized ages to Davus and to Syrus, and they play it much better. The heroine of "Vanity Fair" is more entertaining than Davus or Syrus, because she works naturally and easily, and without resorting to the coarse expedients of lying, or stealing, or worse. All is effected by real wit and tact, above everything, women are perfect in what has been justly called the most subtle of all forms of finesse—*de savoir bien feindre de tomber dans les pièges qu'on nous tend*. The skill of the diplomatist can go no further than this. Whether it is artifice or tact is one of those nice questions which it is perhaps not consistent with the rules of gallantry to examine too closely.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

(From the Illustrated London News, March 3rd.)

MANROBIN have been the subjects of Parliamentary discussion during the past week, or so, and from that one of them did the new leader of the House of Commons permit himself to escape. Except that he retains his own costume and *chevelure*, Mr. Gladstone has shown powers of transformation and variety of adaptation which have probably never been equalled, except by Mr. Woodin or Charles Mathews the elder. The first consideration that presents itself in regard to the extraordinary nervous activity which Mr. Gladstone displays is really, he can stand it. He emulates Lord Palmerston in the steadiness and continuity of his attendance in the House, but he does not imitate him in judicious reticence, nor in that delicate system of napping on the Treasury bench, in the literal sense of the word, which Lord Palmerston always adopted. Every faculty and every nerve of Mr. Gladstone seem to be kept at high tension from a quarter-past four until the adjournment of the House, whenever that may be, and he speaks on every question. Yet he does not spare himself even in answering questions. On one occasion (to be sure it was when Sir Robert Peel, breaking out into hot opposition, and seconded by Mr. Lowe, was vehement about the Catholic University in Ireland) he spoke what was represented by over a column in a newspaper; and in replying to Lord Stanley at another time about money exchanges with Japan, he delivered something like an organised Japanese budget. Then his sensitiveness in smaller matters is extreme. As an instance, take this: Mr. Crawford Wilkes and Gibbs' masterly and judicious arrangements of the telegraphs to India, and he seemed to say that he did not speak in the interest of any company, adding, with a good-humoured smile, that he had once a severe warning from Mr. Gladstone to attempt to promote the extension of private commercial undertakings by the aid of Government subsidies. Upon this Mr. Gladstone started into an attitude like that of Death in Koulibiac's monument in Westminster Abbey, in one moment an expression of amazed dissent upon his countenance, and instantly and literally rushed from the House, returning shortly with a volume of Hansard, which he laid down on the opportunity offered him to rise and explain away that which he evidently believed to have been a subject of rankle in the mind of Mr. Crawford. It is out of the very earnestness and conscientiousness of his heart, his excessive eagerness to do what he conceives his duty, and his determination to do it, that this overwrought sensibility springs. But the question for those who believe that a great career of the highest statesmanship awaits him is whether he is not unwisely wasting his physical strength—there is no fear that his intellect will ever know exhaustion—and perilling many hopes which the country entertains of him. It is but just to say that he is not unwisely wasting his physical strength, as yet, but he gives way to an irritability or sternness of manner which is not characteristic of him; and then the occasion was one which pleaded in his excuse; for an Irish member, who looks as though he were perched upon stilts and was trying to make his talk and demeanour as stilted as possible, attempted, in a half-insolent, half-very way, to get a clause inserted in the Irish Cattle Plague Bill which would have given Irish farmers the right to import cattle from the Continent, and been distinctly refused to those of England. This did irritate Mr. Gladstone, who sarcastically and emphatically reproved the said member—he being a member of the Opposition—in a way which might well have been called caustic; and every one either sympathised with the operator and laughed at the recipient. 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SALES BY AUCTION. FOR UNRESERVED SALE. BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE. EXTENSIVE VALUABLE COUNTRY FREEHOLDS, known as the Estates of the late DANIEL HUMPHREY THORN, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at Manderson's Hotel, Goulburn, THIS DAY, 11th JUNE, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable properties—
LOT 1.—WYNELLA ESTATE.
This well known property comprises 300 ACRES on the Murrumbidgee River, about
A MILE FROM THE TOWN OF GOULBURN,
adjoining or in the immediate neighbourhood of Carrington, Rossville, and the valuable estate of W. Bradley, Esq. It is all well enclosed, subdivided into cultivation and grazing paddocks, and otherwise highly improved.
WYNELLA HOUSE is a substantially built, commodious family residence, containing hall 8 feet in width, dining-room, drawing room, library, 6 bedrooms, kitchen, and detached outbuildings. The whole of the estate forms an excellent garden, and the house is so well known that further description is unnecessary. It is situated in one of the most valuable, and at the same time most complete estates in the suburbs of Goulburn.

LOT 2.—TOWN OF GOULBURN.
Allotments 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

LOT 3.—MEROVALONG.
COUNTY OF KING.
This estate consists of the following grants—
Thorn's 640 acres
Ditto 140 ditto
Ditto 137 ditto
Ditto 60 ditto
Total, 977 acres.

On the 640 acre grant is a comfortable residence and other outbuildings. The whole of the estate forms an excellent garden, and the house is so well known that further description is unnecessary. It is situated in one of the most valuable, and at the same time most complete estates in the suburbs of Goulburn.

LOT 4.—BOLONG, County of Gloucester.
This property comprises the following grants, near Bolong and Lambing Flat—
John Thorn, 1130 acres, on Phil's River
D. H. Thorn, 40 ditto ditto
Thomas Bradley, 640 ditto
Total, 1810 acres.

The attention of capitalists and others is specially directed to this sale, the instructions of the mortgagee as positively to sell each lot to the HIGHEST BIDDER.

TITLE—Equitable. Full particulars can be obtained on application to JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Solicitor, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TERMS—One half cash, residue may remain on mortgage for a term of years at 8 per cent. per annum.

Plans on view at the Rooms, Sydney, or at Manderson's Hotel, Goulburn.

DAY OF SALE, MONDAY, 11th JUNE.
At Manderson's Hotel, Goulburn.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
In Equity.

Between JOHN BROWN, on behalf of himself, and the creditors of DANIEL HUMPHREY THORN, deceased, who shall come in and contribute to the expense of this suit—plaintiff, and SUSANNAH THORN and SUSANNAH PAYTEN, defendants.

By order of the Court.

And between JOHN BROWN, on behalf of himself, and all other the creditors of DANIEL HUMPHREY THORN, deceased, who shall come in and contribute to the expense of this suit—plaintiff, and SUSANNAH THORN and SUSANNAH PAYTEN, defendants.

By order of the Court.

With the approval of George Herbert Deffell, Esq., the Master in Equity.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Manderson's Hotel, Goulburn, THIS DAY, 11th JUNE, at 12 o'clock, the following freehold properties in the counties of Argyle and Gloucester—

COUNTY OF ARGYLE.
LOT 1.—All that piece of land in the parish of Goulburn, County of Argyle, containing by admeasurement 60 acres 3 rods and 32 perches, more or less, known and described as lots 7 and 8, of the subdivision of George's Grant, on the Murrumbidgee River, near Goulburn.

LOT 2.—All that piece of land in the aforesaid parish and county, containing by admeasurement 40 acres and 4 perches, more or less, being lots 5 and 6 of section 2 of the subdivision of the Garmouring Estate.

LOT 3.—All that piece of land, being lots 7, 8, and 9 of the said subdivision, containing 37 acres 2 rods and 25 perches, more or less, adjoining the Wynella Estate.

LOT 4.—All that piece of land, being lots 12 to 19 of the said subdivision, containing 83 acres 1 rod 14 perches, more or less, on the Great Southern Road, adjoining the Wynella Estate.

LOT 5.—All that piece of land, being lot 4 of section 2 of the said subdivision, containing 28 acres 3 rods 25 perches, at the junction of the Southern and the old Yass roads.

COUNTY OF GLoucester.
LOT 6.—All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 30 acres, more or less, at Mienara Creek, near Bolong, being the land sold at 40s in pursuance of the proclamation of 23rd March, 1854.

LOT 7.—All that piece of land containing 60 acres, more or less, at Mienara Creek, near Bolong, being the land sold at 44s in pursuance of proclamation of 23rd March, 1854.

LOT 8.—All that piece of land, containing 50 acres, more or less, on Phil's River, near Monk's old station, being the land proclaimed as lot 13 on 23rd July, 1857, and selected by D. H. Thorn under the 12th paragraph of the Regulations of 1st March, 1854.

LOT 9.—All that piece of land, containing 40 acres 1 rod, more or less, on the Lambing Flat, at the head of the Deep Creek, Phil's River, being the land sold at 46s in pursuance of the proclamation of 24th July, 1857.

LOT 10.—All that piece of land, containing 65 acres, more or less, on Phil's River, near Monk's old station, being the land proclaimed as lot 14 on 23rd July, 1857, and selected by D. H. Thorn under the 12th paragraph of the Regulations of 1st March, 1854.

TITLE—Full particulars can be obtained on application to John Dawson, Esq., Solicitor, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PLANS may be inspected at Manderson's Hotel, Goulburn, and at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, at which latter place fuller descriptions and particulars may be obtained.

BLUE'S ESTATE, NORTH SHORE.

COTTAGE and LAND, at the rear of the NORTH SHORE HOTEL, adjoining Mr. HARDEN'S PROPERTY, well known as belonging to Mr. THOMAS BOTT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th JUNE, at 11 o'clock, the following valuable properties—

LOT 1.—All that block of land, situated at BLUE'S POINT, NORTH SHORE, being allotment No. 4, as shown on a plan of subdivision made by JAMES FRENCH of a PORTION OF BLUE'S GRANT, having 42 feet frontage to A. BERRY'S ROAD, to the west of and running parallel with the MAIN LANE COVE ROAD, with a depth of about 98 feet, upon which is erected a NEAT COTTAGE, containing two rooms, kitchen, and outbuildings, with yard, &c., at the rear.

A portion of the land is presently laid out as a garden, and planted with flowering shrubs and trees.

The attention of buyers seeking a small residence in this favourite suburb is directed to the sale of the above, which is situated in a most desirable position, and is only a few minutes' walk from the FERRY at BLUE'S POINT.

Plans at the Rooms.

TERMS at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

TWO BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES AND LAND, GROSE-STREET, CAMPERDOWN, a few yards from the MISSENDEN ROAD.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th JUNE, at 11 o'clock, the following valuable properties—

GROSE-STREET, CAMPERDOWN.
LOT 1.—All that allotment of land, No. 30, as per plan of subdivision of GROSE-STREET, having a depth of 90 feet, extending to and having 30 feet frontage to a lane at the rear, upon which are erected TWO SUBSTANTIAL BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES, containing each two rooms, kitchen, and outbuildings, with good yards, well of water, &c.

Parties in search of a small investment in this improving and populous neighbourhood are requested to inspect the above prior to the day of sale.

FOSTERVILLE ESTATE SURREY HILLS.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
of the residue of the estate, on FRIDAY next, 15th JUNE, at 11 o'clock.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Auctioneers.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 124 DOWLING-STREET, near the WESLEYAN CHURCH, and a few doors north of WILLIAM-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Myer Solomon to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th JUNE, at 11 o'clock, the following valuable properties—

LOT 1.—All that block of land having 17 feet frontage to the EAST SIDE OF DOWLING-STREET, with a depth of about 114 feet, extending to a lane at the rear, upon which is erected a WELL-FINISHED DWELLING-HOUSE, built of brick on stone foundations, containing balcony, five rooms, kitchen, servant's room, and pantry, with good yard, and water laid on at the rear.

This is an opportunity which seldom occurs for securing a COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE in this locality and improving part of the CITY, and intending purchasers are particularly requested to inspect the property prior to day of sale.

Plans on view at the Rooms.

TERMS at sale.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.

MOUNT LACHLAN ESTATE, WATERLOO.

Two newly-erected BRICK COTTAGES, DUCKLAND-STREET, between George and Pitt streets.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th JUNE, at 11 o'clock, the following valuable properties—

LOT 1.—All that block of land having 60 feet frontage to the south side of BUTLAND-STREET, near the Lachlan Estate, Sydney, upon which are two newly-erected BRICK COTTAGES, containing each four rooms, with yards, good water, &c., at the rear.

The attention of parties in search of a small but comfortable home in this improving suburb is directed to the above sale.

The land is leasehold, having about 80 years to run. The cottages will be sold separately, if desired, subject to a ground rent of 12s. per annum.

Plans at the Rooms.

TERMS at sale.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS and OTHERS.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.

COTTAGE and LAND, BOURKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, opposite the FIRE CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHURCH, between FARRINGTON and SIMS properties, near the corner of JUNCTION-STREET. Also, A SHOP and COTTAGE, No. 31, BOURKE-STREET, adjoining the above.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th JUNE, at 11 o'clock, the following valuable properties—

LOT 1.—All that block of land having 26 feet frontage to the WEST side of Bourke-street, with a depth of 78 feet, upon which is erected a skillion cottage, containing 2 rooms and kitchen, now in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Davis.

The position of the above is good, being only a few yards from Woolloomooloo-street, immediately opposite the newly-erected Free Church of Scotland, and school.

The skillion cottage on the land is built back from the street, and is intended to form part of a larger house.

LOT 2.—All that allotment of land having 12 feet frontage to the WEST side of BOURKE-STREET, with a depth of 78 feet, upon which is erected a LARGE SHOP and DWELLING, containing 2 rooms, with good yard, &c., at the rear.

This property is situated at 11, and from its situation is well adapted for business purposes.

Plans on view at the Rooms.

TERMS at sale.

NEW TOWN.

BRICK-BUILT STORES AND PUBLIC-HOUSE, now occupied by Mr. J. Jones, at a rental of £190 per annum.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th JUNE, at 11 o'clock, the following valuable properties—

THE RESIDUE OF A LEASE, having fifty-six years to run of all that block of land, being lots 5 and 6 of section No. 1 of the MINIMI COAL LAND, in the parish of HERRIMAN, upon which is erected a TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING, now occupied by Mr. J. JONES as a General STORE and PUBLIC-HOUSE, at a yearly rental of £150 and the ground rent.

This property is situated about seven miles from Herriman, in one of the best business positions at the Coal Fields.

TERMS at sale.

In the Estate of the late Clerk Irving, Esq., by order of the Receiver in Chancery.

SHARES.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.

CLEARANCE and RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

50 SHARES SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th JUNE, at 11 o'clock, the following valuable properties—

51 SHARES AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.

129 SHARES HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

613 SHARES NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.

160 SHARES CLEARANCE and RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

50 SHARES SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.

The whole of these shares are paid up in full, and will be sold.

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Boots and Shoes.

A splendid Consignment of first-class Seasonable Goods, now landing.

TUESDAY, 19th, at 11 o'clock.

Messrs. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th JUNE, at 11 o'clock, the following valuable properties—

Winter Clothing, manufactured by Messrs. Early, Smith, and Co., London.

To Drapers, Clothiers, and Outfitters.

THURSDAY, 14th, at 11 o'clock.

Messrs. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Allan, Street, and Norton to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 14th JUNE, at 11 o'clock, the following valuable properties—

A shipment of winter clothing, from the firm of Messrs. Early, Smith, and Co., London.

Particulars on Wednesday.

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